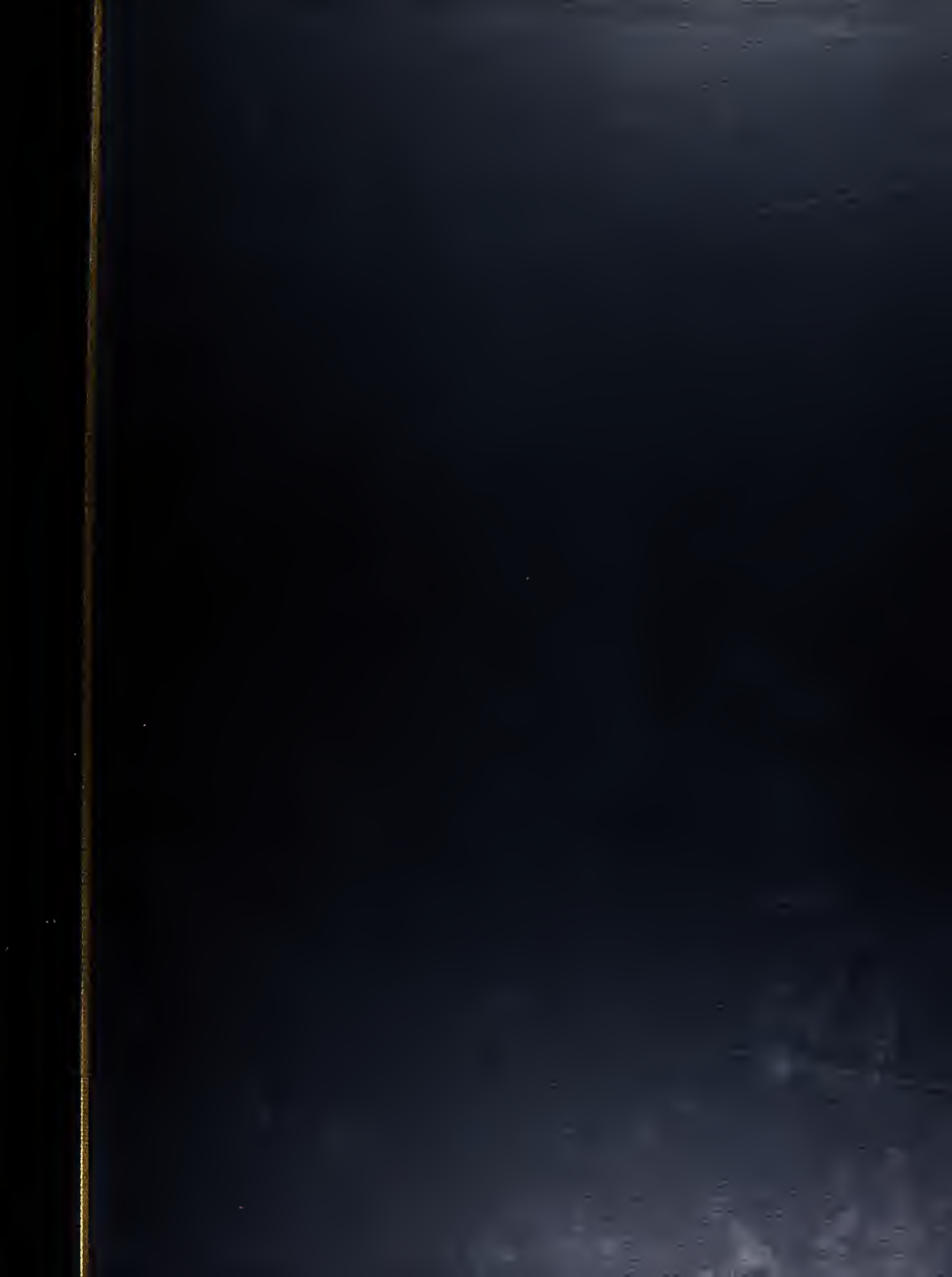

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MEDALLIC PORTRAITS OF

MATTHEW BOULTON

AND

JAMES WATT

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BY

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ

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Much information given in the notes and elsewhere has been obtained by the present writer from Herbert A. Grueber's articles in the "Numismatic Circular," and from Dr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick's "Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland." As always, Dr. George F. Hill, Keeper of Coins, and Mr. J. Allan, of the British Museum, have been most helpful not only in furnishing casts of specimens from that institution, but with information generally.

An effort has been made to arrange the medals in chronological order, but this may not have been entirely successful, as a number of them are undated. It is also possible that there is some duplication, as the descriptions of the medals in many of the references are inadequate for definite identification.

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MEDALLIC PORTRAITS OF
MATTHEW BOULTON
AND
JAMES WATT

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

MATTHEW BOULTON was born September 3, 1728, at Birmingham, England, where his father, Matthew Boulton, had won a moderate degree of success as an expert worker in metals. The son received an excellent education, and after a short apprenticeship was admitted to the firm. His first contribution was the invention of a new process for inlaying steel, as a result of which the business soon became known nationally. Instruments, tools, coins, and pottery were being turned out well at the Boulton factory at Soho, near Birmingham, but the process of production was annoyingly slow. If ever necessity was called upon to be the mother of invention, this was the case at the great Soho factory in the early seventies of the eighteenth century.

Upon the death of his father, young Boulton became the head of the firm, and under his guidance the business grew rapidly. Great credit is due him because side by side with the steady increase in the output went a corresponding advance in the quality of the product, not only in workmanship, but also in artistic design. There was need for this last-named change, for the standard of metal work in Birmingham had fallen so low as to put into the English language the derived word Brummagen, meaning showy, pretentious, inartistic. Recognizing this condition with sorrow, Boulton wrote in one of his letters: "The prejudice that Birmingham hath so justly established against itself maketh every fault conspicuous." Whereupon he promptly set to work to remove these faults.

At one time, upon returning from a journey by road, he passed through many toll-gates and discovered in his possession more counterfeits than good coins; thereupon he sought out Pitt, with the ultimate result that he was commissioned to strike the coins for the British Government. The fine quality and the mathematical accuracy of the work effectually prevented counterfeiting; it is even stated that the coins were used for many years as standard weights in preference to those sent out by the scalemakers.

On January 19, 1738, ten years after the birth of Boulton, there was born at Greenock, Scotland, James Watt the younger, son of James Watt and a grandson of Thomas Watt, teacher of mathematics and navigation at a school for seamen which he himself had founded near Greenock. The fact that he made the school a success, in spite of being publicly denounced as a "disorderly schoolmaster" because of his refusal to take the oath in favor of prelacy, indicates his character and ability.

The father of James Watt began his career as a shipwright and contractor, but his real interest lay in making instruments of precision, and it was with joy that he devoted the later years of his life to this work, combined with the execution of his duties as chief magistrate of Greenock. Young Watt was a delicate child, considered too frail to attend school regularly; when he went at all, he seems to have been judged dull and spiritless by masters and boys alike. He showed no interest in any subject until his fourteenth year, when he began to study geometry; from that time on he was transformed by his enthusiasm for mathematics and the allied subjects.

When about eighteen years old he went to London to serve an apprenticeship in the making of mathematical instruments, but the climate proving unsuitable, he returned to Scotland within a year and tried to establish an instrument shop. This he was forbidden to do by the Corporation of Hammermen, because he had not served the usual seven years' apprenticeship. Young Watt now found himself in financial straits, but a friend brought about his appointment as instrument-maker to the University of Glasgow, with the unprecedented privilege of opening a shop on the grounds. At Glasgow he made the acquaintance of many eminent men, whom he impressed by his scientific knowledge and skill. His first official undertaking was to improve a fire-engine belonging to the University. This engine had never functioned properly until it passed through the hands of Watt, whose thoughts were thus directed to the problem of generating motive-power by steam. Prior to the use of steam-engines, power had been derived from water-wheels and windmills, or from wheels driven around by horses. Watt it was who decided that horse-power should be the basis of measurement of power for steam-driven machinery. Little did he foresee how soon the day would come when a new unit of measurement would be required for an even greater power than that of steam, or that this unit of electricity would be called a watt in his honor.

For several years, beginning with 1767, Watt devoted much of his time to investigation concerning waterways. One of his journeys took him to Birmingham, and he went armed with a letter of introduction to Matthew Boulton, the manager and owner of the Soho factory. Boulton, a capable engineer and a successful man of business, had already realized that his works had reached the limit of expansion unless a new motive power could be set to work. The Soho factory had excellent machinery, the best of its kind, but it was run by water-power from streams whose force varied according to season and weather, without ever being wholly adequate.

Boulton had already conducted experiments along the line of a possible power to be generated through the use of steam, but with no satisfactory results. Now in face of an urgent practical necessity, he directed his thoughts to this problem, discussing the matter with his numerous scientific friends, including several professors at the University of Glasgow. It was one of these who wrote the letter of introduction for young Watt when he was starting for Birmingham. On the occasion of their first meeting, Watt gave Boulton some extremely valuable ideas but

the latter felt that he could not use them without permission, and wrote to a friend: "I would avail myself of what I have learned from Mr. Watt's conversation, . . . but this would not be right without his consent."

About this time Watt married his cousin, a lady to whom he had been attached for many years. Sympathetic, calm, and strong, her devotion to Watt and her faith in his success had already done much to carry him through the attacks of depression to which he was subject. Now at last he had a home, and this he greatly enjoyed, though for a few years only, as his wife died suddenly during one of his tours of investigation.

For fully seven years Watt gave most of his time to the work of his position as maker of instruments to the University and as consulting expert on waterways. In the meantime his reputation had begun to spread. One day Professor Black asked him to build a small organ. Watt had had no experience whatever in this line, but the result was so successful that he at once received an order to construct a larger organ for a lodge hall in Glasgow.

His interest in science was not confined to physics; he was enthusiastic about chemistry and continued this study all his life. In fact, it was his steady pursuit of this subject which led to the brilliant discovery of the composition of water, announced by him in 1782. Two years previously he had taken out a patent on his invention for copying letters by means of specially prepared ink, damp paper, and pressure. This was for many years the generally used method for preserving copies of correspondence; and yet, few who have made use of it thought of associating it with the name of Watt.

As has already been stated, Boulton and Watt met in 1768, although the partnership was not effected until some years later.

The first work which they undertook in collaboration was the reconstruction of an engine sent from Kinneil to Birmingham for repairs. The work was experimental, yet on the first trial the engine ran better than when new, indicating the superior grade of work to be found at the Soho factory.

From the outset, Boulton and Watt were convinced that their principles, as applied to the invention of their own engine, were scientifically sound, needing only proper construction to give satisfactory results. As their engine was approaching completion, Watt grew impatient to test its powers, but Boulton insisted that no trial be made until every detail of preparation had been completed. This being done, upon the first test the engine worked to the admiration of all.

In 1774 Watt wrote to his father: "The fire-engine is now going, and answers much better than any other that has yet been made." Much interest was aroused in this early success and many demands came in for engines adapted to use in mines; incidentally, numerous attempts were made to profit by Watt's discoveries while circumventing his patent-rights.

Orders came in rapidly; sixty-five engines the first year, an unheard-of total for those days. But though success was in sight, the struggle was not over. There

followed a long period marked by disappointments due to unskilled workmen or to the lack of accurate tools. At that time, success or failure often depended upon the eye or hand of the individual mechanic. To counteract this, specialization was tried, resulting in great improvment but causing a new difficulty: other firms tried to induce the Soho workmen to leave. It is even stated that French and German agents attempted to bribe Soho men to go to Paris and Berlin, to build engines for the water-supply of those cities. Certain it is that the eyes of all the world were directed to Boulton and Watt, and their phenomenal engine. The imperial family of Russia showed its interest to such an extent that the Empress herself went to Birmingham as Boulton's guest.

Another link in the chain which bound the two men together was Watt's establishment of a home near the Soho works, which he did shortly after his second marriage; a sidelight showing the relationship between the two men is the fact that although the timid Watt did manage to propose for himself to Miss McGregor, be begged Boulton to approach her father!

The ideal relationship is based not on similarity but on unity in diversity. Such was that of Boulton and Watt. Watt: physically delicate, nervous to the point of irritability, easily discouraged, but withal a great scientist and a mechanical genius. Boulton: undaunted by difficulty, a stranger to physical fatigue, generous, sociable, his genius lying in his sympathetic understanding of people, whether employees or customers or partner. Watt hated business; Boulton enjoyed it, and won financial success for the firm in spite of some daring ventures.

With the end of the century, the original partnership papers, which had been drawn for a period of twenty-five years, expired, and Watt and Boulton after years of strenuous activity decided to retire. Boulton died at Birmingham, August 17, 1809, and Watt at Heathfield, August 25, 1819. They had turned the business over to their sons, and the original partnership was used as the basis for a new association between Matthew Robinson Boulton and James Watt, Junior. The firm of Boulton and Watt continued in business for forty years, when the partners retired with the gratification of having carried out the high traditions of the name.

MATTHEW BOULTON

1. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, wearing frock-coat and shirt with frill; hair en queue. On the rim which is raised MATT · BOULTON ESQR F · R · S · LN · & ED · F · R · I · & A · S. (lettering incised). *Reverse.* In a series of concentric circles M: BOULTON ERIGEA A SOHO ANGL: 1788 UNE MACH: A VAPEUR PR: FRAP: MONN: 1798. IL ER: UNE BIEN SUPERIEURE A 8. BALANCIERS NOUVEAUX. CES CERC: & CHIF: MARQ: LE DIAM: & NO: DE PIECES FRAP: P: MIN: P: 8 ENFANS SANS FATIG: DU PL: PET: OU PL: GR: VOLUME. OU DE 8. DIFF: GRAND: ENSEMBLE. ON PEUT AUGM: L'EFF: AU DEG: NECESS. In the centre, Science; opposite each circle of the inscription are numbers. 41 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 83, 1.*] R.J.E.Collection.

PLATE 2

NOTE: Grueber states that this medal was struck for the purpose of recording the rapidity with which Boulton's coining-machines could be operated, the numbers indicating how many pieces of that diameter could be struck per minute.

2. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, similar to No. 1. No inscription. *Reverse.* The naval battle of Trafalgar. Legend ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY. In exergue TRAFALGAR | OCTR 21. 1805 49 mm. Lead. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 87, 7.*] British Museum. PLATE 3

NOTE: This is a proof by C. H. Küchler. It is struck on the flan of a medal commemorating the battle of Trafalgar, which is described in "A Guide to the Exhibition of English Medals in the British Museum 1891," page 122, No. 544. This medal has on its obverse the bust of Nelson, in naval uniform, and on the edge is incised TO THE HEROES OF TRAFALGAR. FROM M. BOULTON.

3. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, similar to No. 1. Legend MATTHEW BOULTON ESQR F. R. S. LN & ED. F.R.I. & A.S. Below MODELED BY ROUW | PUBLISHED BY THOMASON Signed on truncation P. WYON. *Reverse.* Inscription THE | LIBERAL & ENLIGHTENED PATRON | OF | ARTS AND MANUFACTURES Legend BORN AT BIRMINGHAM SEP. III MDCCXXVIII. DIED AUG. XVII MDCCCIX AGED LXXXI. 102 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 84, 2.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 1

NOTE: The obverse is in extremely high relief, and is interesting as showing the degree of perfection to which Boulton and Watt had developed their machinery for striking medals.

Meyer-Gedanensis under No. 490 states that probably only a limited number of this medal was struck, as the die shows several small cracks. Attention is directed to the illustration where these may be detected on the cheek and on the coat.

4. Medallic portrait of Boulton executed by Peter Rouw. [*Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXIII, Col. 32.*] Description taken from this source, which states that a specimen was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1803.

NOTE: The same reference mentions a medallic portrait of "the late M. Boulton," exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1812. There is a possibility that these may bear some relation to the medal described under No. 3.

5. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, similar to No. 1. Below, scroll without inscription. Legend MATTHEW BOULTON. ESQ · F · R · S · &c. *Reverse.* In a closed wreath of palm FARE-WEL (*sic*) Legend BRIGHTER SCENES I SEEK ABOVE IN THE REALMS OF PEACE AND LOVE. 48 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 85, 3.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 2

NOTE: This medal is by C. H. Küchler. See also No. 6.

6. *Uniface.* Bust of Boulton to right, same as No. 5. The scroll below is somewhat narrower than on No. 5, and is inscribed DIED AT SOHO. M : 7. 180 – · AGED. OO Y^{S}. O M^{S} O D^{S}. 48 mm. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 85, 3; Forrer Vol. III, p. 242.*] British Museum. PLATE 2

NOTE: Küchler undoubtedly executed this as a trial piece for No. 5. The lettering on the scroll is incised.

7. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, similar to No. 3. Above, MATTHEW BOULTON F. R. S. Below, two genii, one holding a torch, the other placing a laurel branch on the model of the mint at SOHO *Reverse.* BY THE SKILFUL | EXERTION OF A MIND TUR- | NED TO PHILOSOPHY & ME | CHANICS, THE APPLICATION OF | A TASTE CORRECT & REFINED, & | AN ARDENT SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE, | HE IMPROVED, EMBEL-LISHED, & EXTEN- | DED THE ARTS & MANUFACTURES OF | HIS COUNTRY; LEAVING HIS ESTABLISH- | MENT OF SOHO A NOBLE MONUMENT OF | HIS GENIUS, INDUSTRY & SUCCESS. | THE CHARACTER HIS TALENTS HAD RAI- | SED, HIS VIRTUES ADORNED & EXALTED. | ACTIVE TO DISCOVER MERIT, & PROMPT | TO RELIEVE DISTRESS, HIS ENCOU- | RAGEMENT WAS LIBERAL, HIS BENE- | VOLENCE UNWEARIED. HONOURED | AND ADMIRED AT HOME & ABROAD, | HE CLOSED A LIFE EMINENTLY | USEFUL, THE 17TH AUGUST | 1809 AGED 81. | ESTEEMED, LOVED, & LAMENTED. 45 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 85, 4.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 3

NOTE: Grueber is of the opinion that this medal is by Rouw. He further states that the inscription is taken from the mural monument erected to Boulton's memory in the side aisle of Handsworth Church, in the composition of which his partner, James Watt, assisted.

8. *Obverse.* Inscription —— | MATTHEW BOULTON | DIED AUGUST 17TH 1809 | AGED 81 YEARS | —— *Reverse.* In a wreath of palm IN | MEMORY | OF HIS | OBSEQUIES | AUGST 24TH | 1809. 40 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 86, 5.*] British Museum. PLATE 2

NOTE: Grueber states that this medal is probably the work of C. H. Küchler.

9. Portrait medallion of Boulton executed by Catherine Andras in the white enamel paste of James and William Tassie. [*Forrer Vol. I, p. 51.*] Description taken from this source.

10. *Obverse.* Bust of Boulton to right, similar to No. 1. MATTHAEVS BOVLTON Signed PIDGEON F *Reverse.* In a wreath of laurel INVENTAS | AVT QVI VITAM | EXCOLVERE PER | ARTIS *Edge.* PATRIS AMICIS M.R.B. CIↃIↃCCCXVIIII * 63 mm. Bronze. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 86, 6.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 3

NOTE: Forrer Vol. III, p. 242, states that this medal was commenced by Küchler. After he left Soho, it was finished by Pidgeon, who afterwards received £300 therefor.

The catalogue of the Meyer-Gedanensis collection under No. 10,487 mentions a trial piece of this medal, the legend on the obverse and the wreath of laurel on the reverse being omitted. This specimen is of white metal and is given as 52 mm. in diameter.

11. *Uniface.* Head of Boulton to right. No inscription. Portrait medallion-model. (Benedetto Pistrucci.) 63 mm. Wax. [*Medals Relating to England by Foreign Artists, p. 67, 194 B.*] British Museum. PLATE 2

12. *Uniface.* Bust of Boulton to right, same as No. 3; a circle of beads within the rim. Legend MATTHEW BOULTON. Signed GALLE F. 59 mm. Galvano shell. [*Numismatic Chronicle 1888, p. 87, 8.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 3

NOTE: No reverse appears to have been executed for this medal. It is conceivable that in view of the relationship of the two men, this portrait of Boulton and the one of Watt described under No. 25 may have been intended for the obverse and reverse of a single medal. Forrer Vol. II, p. 197, states that both of these medallic portraits were exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1839.

13. *Obverse.* Heads of Boulton and Watt, jugate to right, J. MOORE F. 1871. Rim beaded. *Reverse.* JAMES WATT & Cº | LATE | BOULTON & WATT | ENGINEERS | LONDON. & SOHO | BIRMINGHAM Rim beaded. 38 mm. Brass and bronze. R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 4

NOTE: The letters on the reverse of the bronze specimen are slightly softer in outline than those on the brass.

JAMES WATT

14. Medallic portrait of Watt executed by Peter Rouw. [*Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXIII, Col. 32.*] Description taken from this source, which states that a specimen was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1803.

15. Portrait medallion of Watt executed in 1810 by John Henning. [*Forrer Vol. II, p. 477.*] Description taken from this source.

16. Portrait medallion of Watt executed by Catherine Andras in the white enamel paste of James and William Tassie. [*Forrer Vol. I, p. 51.*] Description taken from this source.

17. *Obverse.* Statue of Watt, seated, holding a drawing and a compass. Above JAMES WATT Below BORN 19 JANUARY 1736 | DIED 25 AUGUST 1819 *Reverse.* A shield upon which a caduceus and a torch. On a scroll encircling the shield, the inscription : INGENIO ·· ET : LABORE ·· Legend · HIS OBSEQUIES AT HANDSWORTH STAFFORDSHIRE · SEPR 2. 1819. 46 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 117, 51.*] R.J.E. Collection.

PLATE 5

18. *Obverse.* Bust of Watt to right, draped. JAMES WATT F.R.S. DIED MDCCCXIX Signed MILLS. F *Reverse.* Watt's steam engine. Below WATTS STEAM ENGINE | MDCCLXXXVII 45 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 117, 52.*] R.J.E. Collection.

PLATE 4

19. Large portrait-medallion of Watt, executed by George Mills at Soho. [*Forrer Vol. IV, p. 82.*] Description taken from this source.

NOTE: The Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXI, Col. 511, states that in 1821 Mills executed a medallic portrait of James Watt and that an impression was made from the medal die. This may possibly refer to No. 18 or to No. 19.

20. *Obverse.* Bust of Watt to right, draped. At left JAMES WATT | 1736–1819 Signed JOSEPH S. WYON S. *Reverse.* Watt's steam engine. In exergue STEAM ENGINE | AS CONSTRUCTED BY | JAMES WATT 49 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 118, 53.*] British Museum.

PLATE 4

21. *Obverse.* Bust of Watt to left, draped. Legend JAMES WATT ESQR LLD. F.R.S. LN & ED. Signed T. & J. (Thomason & Jones) and I.M. *Reverse.* In a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrock IN | TESTIMONY | OF | NATIONAL | ESTEEM 54 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 118, 54.*] British Museum. PLATE 4

22. *Obverse.* Head of Watt to left. I WATT Below, F. L. CHANTREY R.A.D Signed on truncation A J STOTHARD F. Rim ornamented. *Reverse.* A female figure leaning against a truncated column and holding a scroll inscribed TO GREAT MEN In exergue on a panel PUBD BY S PARKER LONDON Below MDCCCXXVII At left T. STOTHARD R.A.D. At right A.J.STOTHARD F. 64 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 117, 50.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 6

NOTE: The same reverse is found on medals of John Flaxman (1755–1826) sculptor, and of Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) novelist and poet.

23. *Obverse.* Bust to left, draped. At right JAMES WATT Signed in exergue W. WYON A.R.A. | MINT *Reverse.* In a wreath of palm and laurel ROYAL | CORNWALL | POLYTECHNIC | SOCIETY | INSTITUTED | 1833 | — | FIRST CLASS 45 mm. Bronze. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 118, 56.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 6

NOTE: This medal was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1836.

24. Uniface medallic portrait of Watt executed in 1833 by William Wyon. [*Forrer Vol. VI, p. 682.*] Description taken from this source.

NOTE: There is a possibility that this may bear some relation to the medal described under No. 23.

25. *Uniface.* Bust of Watt to left, in coat and stock; a circle of beads within the rim. JAMES WATT. Signed GALLE F. 59 mm. Galvano shell. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 118, 55.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 5

NOTE: No reverse appears to have been executed for this medal. It is conceivable that in view of the relationship of the two men, this portrait of Watt and the one of Boulton described under No. 12 may have been intended for the obverse and reverse of a single medal. Forrer Vol. II, p. 197, states that both of these medallic portraits were exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1839.

26. Portrait of Watt engraved on red cornelian by J. S. Phillips. [*Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXII, Col. 513.*] Description taken from this source, which states that this specimen was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1842.

27. *Uniface.* Bust of Watt to left, similar to No. 23. At right WATT Signed in exergue LEONARD. WYON. F. | AETAT. 16. | 1843. 44 mm. Tin. [*Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXIV, Col. 307.*] British Museum. PLATE 6

NOTE: This is the work of Leonard C. Wyon at the age of sixteen, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1843. He copied the bust of Watt on the medal described under No. 23, which was designed by his father, William Wyon.

28. *Obverse.* Head of Chantrey to right. Legend CHANTREY SCULPTOR ET ARTIUM FAUTOR. Signed W: WYON : R:A: FEC: *Reverse.* The same statue of Watt as on No. 17, but taken from a different point of view. On the base WATT In exergue FRANCISCI CHANTREY | OPUS Signed W. WYON. R.A. FEC. 1846. *Edge* ART-UNION OF LONDON 1843. 55 mm. Bronze. R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 5

NOTE: Attention is directed to a discrepancy in the dates, 1846 on the reverse, 1843 on the edge.

29. *Obverse* and *Reverse.* Proof of No. 28 and same in every particular except that lettering, including that of signatures, is omitted. 55 mm. Tin. British Museum. PLATE 5

30. *Uniface.* Head of Watt to left. JAMES WATT Signed DAVID 168 mm. Bronze cast. [*Jouin Vol. II, p. 501; Medals Relating to England, by Foreign Artists, p. 20, 53.*] Musée d'Angers.

NOTE: Jouin states that this medallion was executed prior to 1846. PLATE 7

31. *Uniface.* Head of Watt to left. No inscription. Signed BAIN. F. 22 mm. Lead. [*Forrer Vol. VII, p. 41.*] British Museum. PLATE 4

32. *Obverse.* Head of Watt to left. Legend OBSERVARE Signed on truncation HV K. (Henry A. Kirkwood) *Reverse.* Engraved inscription, probably of award. 43 mm. Silver. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 119, 57. Obverse illustrated in Forrer Vol. III, p. 166.*]

NOTE: This medal was struck for the Watt Club in Greenock, Scotland, Watt's birthplace.

33. Impression from a medal die of Watt executed by Joseph S. Wyon from the bust by Chantrey. [*Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXIV, Col. 18.*] Description taken from this source, which states that the impression was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1855.

34. *Obverse.* Same as No. 20. *Reverse.* Same as No. 20, except that the inscription in exergue becomes INST. OF CIVIL ENGINEERS | INCORPORATED | 1828 49 mm. Gold. [*Forrer, Vol. VI, p. 588.*] Owned by The Institution of Civil Engineers, London.

NOTE: Forrer mentions the fact that this was the first important medal designed by Joseph S. Wyon, and that on Robert Stephenson's recommendation it was adopted as the prize medal of The Institution of Civil Engineers.

The Numismatic Circular Vol. XXXIV, Col. 18 states that a specimen of the above medal was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1858.

35. *Obverse.* Bust of Watt to left, draped. Legend INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND FOUNDED 1857 INCORPORATED 1871 44 mm. Lead. *Reverse.* Left blank for inscription. [*Cochran-Patrick, p. 158, 27.*] R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 4

NOTE: Cochran-Patrick states that the specimen in his collection bears the name of the sculptor N. MACPHAIL on the obverse.

The above-named institution, which is located in Glasgow, awards three gold medals known as the "Institution Medal"; the "Marine Engineering Medal," and the "Railway Engineering Medal"; and one in silver known as the "Graduate Section Medal." The reverses of these bear an engraved inscription of award.

36. Full description of this medal will be found under No. 13. R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 4

37. *Obverse.* Head of Watt, to right. JAMES WATT Legend PRESENTED AT McGILL UNIVERSITY · MONTREAL * PRIZE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES * Signed ALLAN WYON, SC. *Reverse.* A wreath of roses, thistles, shamrocks, and maple leaves enclosing blank space for inscription. Legend IN MEMORY OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MONTREAL · 1884 ✣ Signed A.WYON 45 mm. Bronze. R.J.E. Collection. PLATE 6

PLATES

MATTHEW BOULTON ESQR F.R.S. L.& E.D. F.R.S.A. &c.

3

BORN AT BIRMINGHAM SEP.III MDCCXXVIII.
THE
LIBERAL & ENLIGHTENED PATRON
OF
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
DIED AUG.XVII MDCCCIX AGED LXXX

FAREWELL

5

5

MATTHEW BOULTON. ESQ. F.R.S. &c.

6

11

MATTHEW BOULTON
DIED AUGUST 17:1809
AGED 81 YEARS.

8

IN
MEMORY
OF HIS
OBSEQUIES

8

MATT. BOULTON ESQ. F.R.S. L. & E.D.F.R.I.A.S.

1

BOULTON

10

MATTHEW BOULTON FRS

7

2

BOULTON

12

TRAFALGAR
Oct 21. 1805.

INVENTAS
AVT QVI VITAM
EXCOLVERE PER
ARTIS

10

35

18

18

13

21

21

20

20

31

29

AMES WATT

17

JAMES
WATT

25

HIS OBSEQUIES AT HANDSWORTH STAFFORDSHIRE
SEPT. 2. 1819.

17

28

22

37

23

27

22

DAVID

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